(c) what are the various schemes formulated and being implemented by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (c) An Annual Programme is formulated by the Department of Official Language laying down annual targets for work to be done in Hindi by offices of the Central Government. This programme is implemented, to the extent possible, in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, its attached subordinate offices and the undertakings within its administrative control.

उर्वरकों के आयात के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा का आबंटन

4919. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी** : क्या रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उर्वरकों के आयात के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा आवंटित की गई है ;

(ख) गुजरात में उर्वरकों की जिलावार मांग कितनी है और सरकार ने उसे पूरा करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए हैं ;

(ग) उक्त राशि में से दिसम्बर, 1994 के अंत तक कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई थी ; और

(घ) अब तक आयात किये गये उर्वरकों की मात्रा कितनी है ?

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एडुआर्डो फेलेरियो) (क) से (घ) चालू खाते में रुपये की पूर्ण परिवर्तनीयता से उर्वरकों के आयात के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा आबंटन की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है ।

आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम (ईसीए) 1955 के अंतर्गत नियंत्रित उर्वरकों के आबंटन के प्रयोजन के लिए मांग का अनुमान राज्यवार लगाया जाता है । इस समय, मात्र यूरिया वितरण, संचलन और मूल्य नियंत्रण अधीन है । 1994-95 रबी मौसम के दौरान, गुजरात राज्य के लिए यूरिया का ईसीए आबंटन 5.37 लाख टन था, जिसके समक्ष राज्य में अनुमानित समेकित उपलब्धता 5.61 लाख टन थी । चालू खरीफ मौसम के लिए गुजरात के लिए इसीए आबंटन 5.28 लाख टन है । इस आवश्यकता को उपलब्ध क्षेत्रीय भण्डारों, स्वदेशी उत्पादन और आयातों से पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय किए गए हैं । राज्य के अंदर यूरिया का एक समान वितरण राज्य सरकार द्वारा सुनिश्चित किया जाता है ।

अनियंत्रित उर्वरकों की मांग और आपूर्ति बाजार शक्तियों द्वारा शासित होती है । देश में इन उर्वरकों की उपलब्धता पर्याप्त है ।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 1994-95 के दौरान निम्नलिखित मात्रा में प्रमुख उर्वरकों का आयात किया गया :-

	(लाख टन)
यूरिया . .	28.84
डाई अमोनियम फास्फेट (अनुमानित)	8.25
म्यूरिएट आफ पोटाश (अनुमानित) .	18.48

Reduction of Manpower due to New Drug Policy

4920. SHRI V. RAJAN CHELLAPPA: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New drug policy will reduce the manpower in the pharmaceutical industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rise in prices of drugs is the effect of the new policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) No, Sir. On the

contrary, with the almost total abolition of licensing and liberalised norms for foreign investment and foreign technology agreements, it is expected that new units will come up and expansion of existing units will take place, leading to increased employment.

(b) to (d) Price rise is dependent upon a variety of factors under the given inflationary conditions of economy and is not just related to the drug policy.

Demand for Fertilizers in Rajasthan

4921. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for fertilizers in Rajasthan State at present and the supply in each district as against its demands;

(b) whether Government are able to meet the full demand of fertilizers in the country by way of indigenous production indicating current plant-wise production and if not, how much quantity is imported to make up the shortfall during 1993-94, 1994-95 and till date;

(c) the total amount of subsidy on fertilizers import paid by Government of India so far, if any as compared to last year;

(d) the selling price of fertilizers to farmers at present as compared to last year end whether it is uniform or varies from State to State; and

(e) if so, the manner in which the price of fertilizers is regulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) For the purposes of allocation of controlled fertilizers under the Essential Commodities Act (ECA) 1955, the assessment of demand is made statewise. At present, only Urea is under distribution, movement and price controls. During the 1994-95 Rabi season, the ECA allocation of urea for the State of Rajasthan was 5 39 lakh tonnes, against which the estimated cumulative availability in the State was 5 45 lakh tonnes. The ECA allocation for Rajasthan for the current Kharif season is 4.29 lakh tonnes. Necessary steps have been taken to meet this requirement from the available field stocks, indigenous production and imports. The equitable disribution of Urea within the State is ensured by the State Government.

The demand and supply of decontrolled fertilizers are governed by market forces. The availability of these fertilizers in the country, including the State of Rajasthan is comfortable.

(b) The indigenous production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers does not fully cover the demand for these nutrients. The gap between demand and indigenous availability of fertilizers is bridged through imports. The requirement of potassic fertilizers is met entirely by imports as there are no known commercially viable reserves of potash in the country. The quantities of fertilizers imported in nutrient terms during the years 1993-94 and 1994-95 are given below. The statistics for 1995-96 have not been compiled.

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

	Imports			
	Nitrogen	Phosphate	Potash	Total
	N	P	K	(N+P+K)
1993-94*	15.88	7.22	8.57	31.67
1994-95*	14.68	3.79	11.0	29.56

*Quantities of nutrients supplied by the imports of Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP) effected after decontrol and decanalisation are only approximations.